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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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## CROP PROSPECTS.

### WHEAT AND RYE

A few revisions have been made in estimates previously received from European countries but the total production of these crops is not greatly changed. The revisions are shown in the summary tables on page 335 of this issue.

### RICE

Rice acreage in India is now reported at 70,784,000 acres according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture received October 26. The acreage reported on the same date last year was 73,800,000 acres, or about 87 per cent of the final revised acreage for the season 1922-23.

The total world acreage reported to date from 7 countries including India, is 74,970,000 acres compared with 85,373,000 acres last year. The seven countries reporting to date grew 64.4 per cent of the total world rice acreage in 1922.

Production estimates amounting to 24,387,600,000 pounds of cleaned rice have been received from nine countries. These include Spain, Japan, and the Philippines for which no acreage has yet been reported, but does not include India. These same nine countries produced 25,597,400,000 pounds of cleaned rice in 1922 or 20.4 per cent of the total world production.

### COTTON

China's cotton crop for this year will be slightly larger than last year's crop according to a cable received by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce from the United States Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. The increase is due to larger acreage and very favorable late growing weather. Estimates from various unofficial sources place China's normal cotton crop at about 4,000,000 bales. However a large portion of the crop is used for home consumption and does not enter commercial channels. The Chinese Mill Owners Association estimated last year's crop in the principal cotton growing areas where most of the commercial crop is produced to be about 2,000,000 bales of 4/8 pounds net.

## TRANSPORTATION, TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

During the first eight months of 1923 Russia exported 8,000 cases of eggs (1,120 dozen to the case), (valued at approximately \$120,000,) according to the American Trade Commissioner, C. J. Mayer, Riga, Latvia. Practically all these eggs were shipped to the United Kingdom. This is the first shipment of any importance in this commodity to come out of Russia in recent years, and it is expected that 10,000 additional cases will be exported from Russia by October 1. These eggs were handled by the Russian Commercial Industrial Company (Russprodukt) at Veronesh, and payment arranged through Lloyds Bank, London, with the International Bank of Latvia, Riga.

During the first eight months of 1923 exports of butter from Russia totaled 70 tons shipped via Latvia, and 1,000 tons via Petrograd. This represents the first considerable export of this commodity from Russia in recent years. Preparations are now being made in Siberia for larger exports next season.

Russian grain prices have shown a considerable upward movement since the beginning of September, according to Broomhall's Corn Trade News of October 10, quoting the Ost Express. The prices reported as current in Novorossisk were as follows: Wheat, 1 gold rouble (51.46 cents) per pood (36.1128 pounds) or the equivalent of 86 cents per bushel; rye, 80 kopecks (.5146 cents) per pood or 64 cents per bushel; barley, 60 kopecks per pood or 41 cents per bushel. Transportation and other costs to Novorossisk Harbour are fixed at 55 1/2 kopecks per pood or about 0.3 cents per pound.

The net exports of Russian wheat and rye show wide fluctuations over a long series of years. In 1909 for example there were 140,000,000 bushels more wheat exported than during the previous year. At the same time the exports of rye were larger than during the preceding year. This suggests that the exports were controlled largely by the supply available for export at any one time.

Chinese cotton mills consumed 1,609,000 running bales of cotton during the year 1922-23 according to the report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. About 30 per cent of this cotton was imported from India and America. American cotton consumed in China during 1922-23 amounted to 110,000 bales.

A cable from Shanghai states that there is comparatively little cotton going to Japan at present but the Japanese are reported to be heavy buyers for Japanese mills in China.

## PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND PRICE NOTES CONT'D.

During the three months ending September 30, 1923, the net exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States amounted to 51,322,000 bushels as compared with 84,346,000 bushels during the same three months a year ago. This was a decrease of 39 per cent. While much smaller quantities were sent to European countries, Japan and China took increased amounts.

The United Kingdom imported more wheat, barley, oats, bacon, hams and lard during the three months July 1 to September 30, 1923, than during the same period the previous year but imported less corn and cotton. With the exception of hams and lard, the United States contributed smaller amounts than during the same period last year.

Mexico is an important market for United States exports of dairy products, meats, grains and livestock. Much larger quantities of nearly all these commodities were shipped to that country in 1921, 1922 and the first nine months of 1923 than during the prewar period 1912-14. In 1922, the United States exported 4,000,000 pounds of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk to Mexico as compared with an average of 887,000 pounds during the prewar period; 9,000,000 dozens of eggs against 703,000 dozen during the period 1910-14; 1,500,000 bushels of wheat against 814,000 bushels and 44,000,000 pounds of lard as compared with an average of 7,000,000 pounds during 1910-14.

The United States imports between 7,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of chicle gum annually. Before the war, Mexico contributed about 30 per cent of these imports, but since the close of the war, between 53 per cent and 71 per cent of the chicle gum imported into this country comes from Mexico.

The United States imported 79,000 tons of sisal grass in 1922 as compared with 116,000 tons in 1921 and an average of 140,000 tons during 1910-14. Between 84 per cent and 90 per cent of the sisal grass comes from Mexico.

## THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

Crop movements for the season of 1923-24 are now in progress and the preliminary reports of grain shipments are in line with early forecasts. Russia is reported to have shipped about 5,000,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat and rye, between August 1 and October 10. According to Agricultural Commissioner Squire at Berlin over 3,000,000 bushels of Russian grain have already been exported to Germany, 1,200,000 bushels to the Netherlands and 240,000 bushels to Finland.

According to Broomhall wheat shipments to Europe during August and September were 16,000,000 bushels less than in the same months of 1922. The decreases in shipments to Italy alone amounted to 9,000,000 bushels and consignments to France were 8,000,000 bushels less than in the same months of last year. Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany have also taken less wheat but there have been compensating increases in shipments to the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Greece and Turkey, so that outside of France and Italy total imports are running close to the figures of last year.

Shipments from Argentina, Australia, India and the Danube Basin are all larger than in the first two months of last season, but shipments from North America in August and September are 28,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding months of 1922. Exports of wheat as grain from the United States for July, August and September were 38,000,000 bushels as compared with 75,000,000 bushels in the same months of 1922. On the other hand exports of wheat flour show some increase due largely to increased exports to the Orient. The exports of wheat including flour to China are more than double those in the same period of 1922.

Exports of pork products from the United States during July, August and September show a material increase, although exports of lard to Germany during September were about 50 per cent less than in August. The United Kingdom continues to take large quantities of American pork products and increased their purchases of American hams by 15,000,000 pounds. The share of American hams, bacon and lard, however, in the total British imports of these commodities declined from 56 per cent to 49 per cent.

Later production figures have made little change in previous estimates of European crops. The estimate of wheat production in Europe outside of Russia now stands at 1,271,000,000 bushels and rye at 853,000,000 bushels, as compared with 1,020,000,000 bushels of wheat and 695,000,000 bushels of rye in 1922. Barley estimates received during the month bring the total number of countries reporting up to 23 with an estimated aggregate production of 623,000,000 bushels as compared with 547,000,000 bushels last year. The potato crop will be somewhat less than in 1922, and digging has been delayed in Northern Europe. Sugar beets are in average condition. The crop in Czechoslovakia is now estimated at 5,687,000 short tons, as compared with 5,776,000 short tons last year.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING  
1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>WHEAT</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 31 countries reporting.....	2,732,030	2,996,409		9.7
Estimates recently received :				
Hungary .....	54,711	66,418		21.4
Austria.....	6,092	8,818		44.7
Italy.....	161,641	224,832		39.1
Total 34 countries reporting.....	2,954,474	3,296,477		11.6
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 25 countries reporting.....	805,202	923,390		15.3
Estimates recently received :				
Austria.....	12,990	15,629		20.3
Total 26 countries reporting.....	818,192	944,019		15.4
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 31 countries.....	991,496	1,109,565		11.9
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 27 countries reporting...	3,069,757	3,539,566		15.3

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1922 AND 1923 AND OCTOBER 15 TO OCTOBER 27, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to September		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending Oct. 13	Week ending Oct. 20	Week ending Oct. 27
				Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	8,275	5,441	703	375	416
Corn.....	"	36,022	3,046	44	38	116
Oats.....	"	10,323	563	27	87	50
Rye.....	"	18,528	7,627	0	4	99
Wheat.....	"	74,669	38,450	4,101	1,724	3,225
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	3,391	3,726	328	432	478
In transit shipments:						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	9,975	13,126	408	949	845
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	440	560	(1)	4	1
(2) Exports from						
Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	30,307	29,383			
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	1,775	1,888			
Exports from Argentina						
Wheat.....	Bu.	28,119	27,842			
Corn.....	"	22,767	39,866			
Exports from British						
India:						
Wheat, including						
flour.....	Bu.	1,425	8,772			
Exports from						
Australia:						
Wheat, including						
flour.....	Bu.	7,776	11,271			

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

(2) Includes "In Transit shipments from Canada."

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING  
SEPTEMBER, 1922 AND 1923.

Exported to:	:Wheat, including flour :		: Wheat :		: Wheat flour :	
	: in terms of grain. :		: Sept. :		: Sept. :	
	: July-Sept. :	: July-Sept. :	: Sept. :	: Sept. :	: Sept. :	: Sept. :
	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :
	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :
Canada.....	18,598,194	15,396,755	5,729,695	6,276,249	5,770:	7,947
United Kingdom..	16,256,387	9,099,559	6,450,790	2,836,917	163,042:	191,530
Italy.....	11,071,736	2,516,415	3,127,734	791,990:	7,705:	2,373
Netherlands....	8,734,911	4,728,362	2,051,424	577,931:	55,071:	174,852
Germany.....	7,512,038	2,703,468	1,788,173	221,111:	63,275:	105,353
France.....	6,682,366	1,766,958	3,491,664	775,936:	1,228:	416
Belgium.....	5,501,202	2,675,276	1,220,395	651,676:	5,749:	3,668
Japan.....	1,855,588	2,892,774	886,648	1,400,501:	15,213:	57,851
China.....	1,357,390	3,309,759	33,333	605,666:	199,007:	249,356
Hongkong.....	1,260,080	980,451	16,667	---	119,900:	135,033
Cuba.....	1,101,014	1,115,852	1,351	2,325:	86,438:	66,296
Finland.....	479,786	713,397	---	---	37,604:	67,486
Mexico.....	378,444	998,127	35,894	118,454:	24,320:	41,430
Sweden.....	336,272	347,484	24,033	126,583:	10,543:	15,074
Panama.....	126,450	954,416	---	841,867:	8,087:	10,136
Greece.....	29,770	551,344	---	11,034:	---	88,859
Other countries:	8,645,386	4,465,344	1,128,806	120,208:	497,578:	350,456
Total.....	89,927,014	55,215,741	25,986,607	15,408,448	1,300,530:	1,568,116
Total imports..	5,582,059	3,893,862	782,448	1,234,578:	41,823:	13,595
Total re-exports	1,264:	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
EXCESS EXPORTS..	34,346,219	51,321,879	25,204,159	14,173,870	1,258,707:	1,554,521

SOURCE: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(1) Not yet available.

GRAINS, MEATS AND COTTON: TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM  
COMPARED WITH IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1  
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Commodity:	Unit	3 months-July 1 to Sept. 30		Percent of total	
		1922	1923	1922	1923
Wheat, Total.....	Bushels	47,025,253	55,072,509	100.	100.
From U.S.	"	17,539,013	11,344,667	37.	21.
Wheat flour, Total....	Barrels	1,749,475	1,380,677	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	490,733	367,917	28.	27.
Corn, Total .....	Bushels	18,922,864	17,483,280	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	6,299,600	670,600	33.	4.
Barley, Total .....	Bushels	6,916,068	10,127,507	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	3,070,900	2,637,133	44.	26.
Oats, Total .....	Bushels	7,282,100	8,947,120	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	2,059,050	792,400	28.	9.
Bacon, Total .....	Pounds	175,749,856	219,473,520	100.	100.
From U. S. ....	"	66,848,096	66,038,000	38.	30.
Hams, Total .....	Pounds	38,464,272	55,598,704	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	35,404,880	50,183,616	92.	90.
Lard, Total .....	Pounds	60,040,960	67,251,520	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	50,776,320	51,177,280	85.	76.
Cotton, Total .....	Bales of	526,274	342,301	100.	100.
From U. S. ....	478 lbs.	314,782	133,379	60.	39.
Cotton Linters, Total:	"	1,451	601		

SOURCE: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, June and September, 1923.

## RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

Russia as an exporter shows signs of awakening from her dormant state. A country, which before the war exported large quantities of grain, oil cake, lumber and other agricultural products suddenly dropped from sight, and other excess producing countries were called upon to supply the deficit. In doing so the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia expanded the acreages sown to bread grains. In the United States the acreage has receded somewhat from the peak but Canada and Argentina seem to be still increasing.

In this situation Russia shows marked tendencies toward returning to its pre-war position as an exporter. It is true that only small quantities of grains have yet been exported but the machinery for handling this trade is being gradually built up. Trade agreements have been entered into between the Soviet Government and importers in Germany, Austria, Denmark, England and Norway which establish the trade connection, fix the method of payment, and otherwise render intercourse more easy. However, the most significant fact pointing to Russian recovery is an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the acreage sown to crops this season. This is the general increase throughout the Federated Soviet Republics including Ukraine while in the famine regions the increase is in some instances as high as 30 to 35 per cent, according to figures which have reached the Department of Agriculture from several sources.

The weather conditions affecting the present crop have not been as good as last year and hence the Soviet Government estimates an average yield per acre somewhat less than that of 1922. In fact the total production is expected to be about the same as last year though no data have yet been received to indicate the production of the various crops.

About 46,000,000 acres of rye was sown in Russia and Ukraine in 1922 according to the Central Bureau of Statistics at Moscow. The pre-war average acreage for the same territory as nearly as it is possible to determine was about 63,000,000 acres. The 1922 acreage of wheat was about 22,400,000 acres compared with 74,500,000 acres pre-war.

The above figures indicate that Russia is still far short of the pre-war acreage but the announcement of a 20 per cent increase in acreage this year is a distinct step towards pre-war conditions. It may be noted that rye has more nearly approached the pre-war acreage. This has been explained by the fact that most of the wheat was grown on large estates and since these have been broken up among the peasants there has been an increase in rye acreage at the expense of wheat.

## RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The 12th Congress of Russian Communists convening at Moscow in March 1923 decided upon an extensive export program for Russian grain during 1923 in an attempt to provide the country with foreign farm machinery and other equipment necessary to rehabilitate agriculture.

The first development in carrying out the grain export scheme, was an agreement entered into with the National Grain Office of Germany "Reichsgetreides-telle" by which the Soviet Government undertook to deliver 330,000 tons of grain to Germany at world market prices by the end of November. Under the terms of the agreement Germany contracted to advance to the Soviet Government 50 per cent of the value of the entire stipulated quantity of grain, this money to be applied to purchases by the Soviet Government in Germany. No foreign exchange whatever is to enter into the transaction. To assist in moving the grain the Baltic National Shipping Company, a concern operated by the Soviet Government, purchased and chartered a number of steamers from German owners. In addition available railway cars in both European Russia and in Siberia have been assembled for the transportation of grain to the Baltic and Black Sea Ports.

In Norway the Russian Trade Commissioner has made a similar agreement. The recent purchase of 10,000 tons of rye from Russia by the Norwegian Foodstuffs Committee brings the total Norwegian purchase of Russian grain this year up to 25,000 tons. Negotiations are now being considered for the purchase of grain in the Black Sea ports.

An Austro-Russian Trading Company known as the "Rusawstorg" has also been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$1,000 each to be divided equally between the Soviet Government and a syndicate of firms in Austria. The purpose of this trading company is to supply the Austrian market with Russian raw materials and in turn to export Austrian manufactured articles to Russia.

A further instance of the Soviet's programme for grain exports is the recent lease for a period of twelve years of a large elevator in Reval Esthonia which was built by the Russian Government about twenty-five years ago. The annual rental of the elevator has been fixed at 12,000,000 Esthonia marks. The elevator is to be repaired and placed in order within six months. It will be used for the storage of grain exported from Russia via Esthonia.

Another development is the recent establishment of an office of the Russian corporation "Eksportkhleib" at Copenhagen, Denmark, which commenced its activities in August, 1923. According to the Foreign Office Bulletin, Copenhagen, for September 13, the "Eksportkhleib" was organized for the purpose of exporting oilseeds, oil cakes, vegetable oils and other food-stuffs from Russia to and via Denmark. Its organizers were the "Vneshtorg" (People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade), "Gosbank" (the Soviet State Bank), the "Centrosoyus" (All Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies), "Khlebprodukt" (the Russian Grain Collection Organization), "Selskosoyus" (All Russian Agricultural Union) and "Vsekobank" (the All Russian Co-operative Bank). This Corporation will undertake the warehousing, transportation and

## RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS, -CONT'D.

insuring of its products, both within the borders of Russia as well as abroad. It will also handle the same products in a like manner on a commission basis for Russian exporters. It is stated that the Company has established branches in Petrograd, in most of the Black Sea ports and in Hamburg, Riga, Rival, Berlin and London.

A movement to establish trading in wheat between Russia and the United Kingdom is the latest development in the Soviet grain exporting scheme. The parties interested in the scheme are the Soviet Government, two English wheat importers and the British Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Manchester Guardian for October 6, states that these parties have agreed to the formation of the Anglo-Russian Wheat Exporting Company, capitalized at approximately \$500,000. According to the articles of agreement, payment for all shipments received from Russia will be made at once from the accumulated capital, none of which will leave Great Britain except for direct settlement of accounts rendered for wheat.

## RUSSIAN POPULATION.

There were about 4,000,000 fewer people in Russia in 1920 than in 1914 according to figures published in the Russian Annuaire Statistique. The rural population was given as 110,853,734 out of a total of 131,546,045. A further subdivision of the population data indicates that there were more than 48,000,000 male farm workers and 52,000,000 female workers in certain provinces.

A census of population for cities was taken in March and April of this year but it did not purport to be a total population census. Eliminating Moscow and Petrograd the March census showed a 1.3 per cent decrease from 1920..

## RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATION IN RUSSIA, 1920.

Government	Rural	Total
European Russia:		
Russia Proper <sup>a</sup> .....	57,258,385	66,485,972
Crimea .....	401,600	761,600
Ukraine .....	20,837,974	26,001,802
Northern Caucasia .....	5,590,969	6,850,846
Total European Russia .....	84,038,928	100,100,220
Asiatic Russia:		
Siberia .....	3,179,404	9,257,825
Kirghisie .....	4,652,036	5,058,555
Turkestan .....	6,130,400	7,201,551
Total Asiatic Russia .....	18,971,840	21,517,931
Other Soviet Republics:		
Daghestan .....	723,758	798,181
Azerbaijan .....	1,643,042	2,096,973
Armenia .....	1,081,465	1,214,391
Georgia .....	1,684,771	2,372,403
White Russia .....	1,231,698	1,634,223
Far East .....	1,378,292	1,811,725
Total Other Soviet Republic..	7,793,026	9,927,896
TOTAL ALL RUSSIA .....	110,853,734	131,546,045
R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Socialistic Federated, Soviet Republics)....	109,475,502	129,734,320

<sup>a</sup> Russia Proper should be interpreted here as "Autonomous republics, governments, and provinces."

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique, 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, p.2.

## TOTAL POPULATION OF RUSSIA, 1897, 1914, AND 1920.

Year	Population
Census, Feb. 9, 1897 .	104,059,277
Estimate, 1914 .	135,599,015
Census, Aug. 28, 1920 .	131,546,045

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique, 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, page 2.

FARM WORKERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA, 1920.  
(For Provinces for which Data are available.)

Government	Men	Women
European Russia:		
Autonomous republics, gov- ernments, and provinces.. <u>a</u> :	30,393,957	32,673,655
N. Caucasia <u>b</u> .....	1,946,231	2,113,438
Crimea .....	186,471	180,669
Ukraine .....	9,655,830	11,132,144
Total .....	42,182,539	46,154,956
Asiatic Russia:		
Siberia .....	3,915,147	4,014,049
Kirghisie .....	2,069,487	1,995,217
Total .....	5,984,634	6,009,266
TOTAL .....	48,167,173	52,164,222

a Excluding the Don Republic.

b Excluding Daghestan.

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, page 278.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MOSCOW.  
(Translated from the Moscow Izvestiya.)

The Province of Moscow, including the Kashira County recently attached to it, covers a territory of 17,390 square miles, with 3,597,498 inhabitants. In 1920 the area of the Province was 12,885 square miles, with 2,617,464 inhabitants. The rural population (as ascertained by the census of March 15, 1923, is 1,590,579 against 1,559,738 in 1920; the urban population numbers 463,945 against 355,868 in 1920. The population of the city of Moscow itself in 1920 was 1,027,336, while at present it is 1,542,874.

Earlier figures from the March 15 census, concerning soviet Russia as a whole, have appeared in Commerce Reports, May 7, page 397, and August 27, page 567.

Source: Commerce Reports, October 22, 1923.

FARMS IN SOVIET RUSSIA, 1920.

(For Provinces for which data are available.)

Government	Number
European Russia:	
Autonomous republics, gov-	
ernments, and provinces.. <u>a</u> :	11,240,258
Northern Caucasia <u>b</u> .....	694,595
Crimea .....	71,912
Total .....	12,006,765
Asiatic Russia:	
Siberia .....	1,434,184
Kirghisie .....	795,267
Total .....	2,229,451
TOTAL .....	14,236,216

a Excluding the Don Republic.

b Excluding Daghestan.

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique. 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, p.278.

## RUSSIAN LIVESTOCK IN 1913, 1920-22.

(Present Boundaries).

Live Stock.	European Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	1922.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cattle, total	30,736,000	27,540,000	---	27,747,000
cows .....	---	(16,216,000)	---	(15,610,000)
Swine .....	11,569,000	11,063,000	---	6,722,000
Sheep .....	42,400,000	33,320,000	---	32,476,000
Goats .....	1,163,000	689,000	---	758,000
Horses .....	22,437,000	16,966,000	---	14,351,000

Live Stock.	Asiatic Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	a 1922.
Cattle, total	15,609,000	11,329,000	---	5,230,000
cows .....	---	(5,108,000)	---	---
Swine .....	2,037,000	2,761,000	---	936,000
Sheep .....	33,237,000	14,369,000	---	b 4,569,000
Goats .....	4,442,000	2,049,000	---	b 82,000
Horses .....	10,239,000	7,431,000	---	4,626,000

Live Stock.	European and Asiatic Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	a 1922.
Cattle, total	46,345,000	38,869,000	38,132,000	32,977,000
cows .....	---	(21,326,000)	---	---
Swine .....	13,606,000	13,824,000	13,501,000	7,658,000
Sheep .....	75,636,000	47,689,000	47,157,000	b 37,045,000
Goats .....	5,604,000	2,738,000	---	b 840,000
Horses .....	32,676,000	24,397,000	23,670,000	18,977,000

a. Turkestan and Azerbaijan excluded. The number in these provinces according to the 1920 census was as follows:

	Turkestan.	Azerbaijan.	Total.
Cattle .....	1,428,951	618,765	2,048,000
Swine .....	88,340	14,022	102,000
Sheep .....	3,959,782	785,198	4,745,000
Goats .....	1,525,284	137,551	1,663,000
Horses .....	732,856	97,479	830,000

b. In addition there were 3,413,000 designated as "sheep and goats" in the Republik of Kirghisia.

## RUSSIAN LIVESTOCK IN 1913, 1920-22, -CONT'D.

Sources: Year 1913 - Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques 1916, page 234; Census 1920 Annuaire Statistique 1921, Livraison premiere pages 254-55 published by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Year 1921, Report of the Central Statistical Bureau Tom IX, No. 1, page 62. Year 1922 Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics, No. 74, May 31, 1923, pages 26 and 28.

## NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA, EXCLUDING UKRAINE IN 1922 AND 1923.

Live Stock.	1922.	1923.
	Number.	Number.
Cattle, total .....	20,215,000	21,795,000
Milk cows (included in above) ..	(12,055,000)	(11,948,000)
Sheep .....	23,463,000	25,917,000
Goats .....	722,000	1,021,000
Horses .....	10,241,000	10,366,000

Source: Economic Life, October 2, 1923, page 3.

## SHEEP PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA.

For the purpose of development of mutton-wool sheep production the People's Land Commissariat is establishing sheep breeding stations in Stavropol, Voronezh, Samara, Saratov, Ekis and Dou governments. Each breeding station will have 500 ewes and 20 rams. The total number of sheep in all stations will amount to 3,000 ewes and 120 rams. In order to help the peasants in raising sheep the People's Land Commissariat will purchase 800 breeding rams of which 100 will be sold to Tver and Yaroslav governments and 700 heads of the wool-mutton grade (kind) to the remaining governments. The peasants will receive the rams on condition that they will keep a record of the rams and exclude from their herds all those not giving good results.

The People's Land Commissariat is also busily occupied endeavoring to introduce and develop sheep of fine-fleece in order to supply the Russian wool industry with good wool similar to that of the merino. At present two new sheep-raising experimental stations are being established.

Source: Economic Life, September 27, 1923, page 3.

## FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ROOT CROPS SEEDS IN RUSSIA.

In order to direct the attention and arouse interest of peasants in the cultivation of root crops, the People's Land Commissariat will distribute seed free.

The act was undertaken as a result of pressure on the part of peasant delegates at the Agricultural Exposition.

The following seed were appropriated:

181,000 pounds of fodder beets.
11,000 pounds of " carrots.
7,000 pounds of " turnips.

In view of the fact that the peasant does not realize the importance, and is not acquainted with raising of the named crops he is not eager to buy the seed, the People's Land Commissariat has announced that at every point of distribution specialists will be stationed who will give the peasant complete information in regards to the sowing, cultivating, and harvesting of root crops.

Source: Economic Life, September 13, page 3.

## PRE-WAR PRODUCTION IN PRESENT DAY RUSSIA.

For the purpose of comparing recent agricultural statistics of Russian territory with pre-war estimates for the same area, there is given in the following table a calculation of the average acreage and production of crops during the years 1909-13. These estimates are based upon the best information available for the present boundaries of Russia including Ukraine and for the several governments or parts of governments now included in other countries. The territory excluded from former European Russia comprises Congress Poland and the governments of Bessarabia, Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Kovno, Grodno, Vilno and parts of Vitgbsk, Minsk and Volhynia, which are now distributed among the republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, and Poland.

These calculations purport to be nothing more than rough preliminary estimates subject to revision as the division of production by changes in boundary lines become more accurately determined.

## ACREAGE OF CROPS IN RUSSIA, 1909-13.

Crop.	Russia in Europe Old boundaries.	Ex-Russian territory now included in other countries.	European Russia including Ukraine, present territory.	Asiatic Russia.	All Russia including Ukraine, present territory.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Wheat .....	61,456	3,708	57,748	16,789	74,537
Rye .....	70,384	10,937	59,397	3,309	62,706
Barley .....	28,060	4,623	23,437	2,912	26,349
Oats .....	42,063	6,116	35,947	5,742	41,689
Millet .....	7,428	142	7,286	1,545	8,831
Buckwheat .....	5,129	569	4,560	269	4,829
Corn .....	3,923	1,892	2,031	1,215	3,246
Potatoes .....	11,004	4,075	6,929	445	7,374

## PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN RUSSIA, 1909-13.

Crop.	Russia in Europe, Old boundaries.	Ex-Russian territory now included in other countries.	European Russia in- cluding Ukraine, present territory.	Asiatic Russia.	All Russia including Ukraine, present territory.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels
Wheat .....	663,897	54,819	609,078	151,113	760,191
Rye .....	921,913	206,647	715,266	32,679	747,945
Barley .....	467,793	84,345	383,448	36,795	420,243
Oats .....	981,138	155,150	825,983	107,574	933,562
Millet .....	89,191	2,406	86,785	13,365	100,150
Buckwheat .....	52,915	6,361	46,554	2,113	48,667
Corn .....	70,222	33,830	36,392	15,793	52,135
Potatoes .....	1,252,377	531,158	721,219	35,296	756,515

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE, 1922.

Crop.	Acreage.				
	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total Rus- sia exclud- ing Ukraine.	Ukraine.	Russia and Ukraine.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Rye:					
Winter .....	34,564	1,323	35,892	9,724	45,616
Spring .....	194	321	515	---	515
Total rye .....	34,758	1,649	36,407	9,724	46,131
Wheat:					
Winter .....	4,079	32	4,111	4,336	8,447
Spring .....	5,456	5,788	11,244	2,692	13,936
Total wheat .....	9,535	5,820	15,355	7,028	22,383
Barley .....	3,483	454	3,942	4,020	7,962
Oats .....	12,969	2,044	15,013	3,280	18,293
Buckwheat .....	2,279	157	2,436	2,144	4,580
Millet .....	9,427	1,830	11,257	3,234	14,491
Maize .....	2,095	11	2,106	3,315	5,421
Potatoes .....	4,503	229	4,732	1,593	6,325
Crop.	Production.				
	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total Russia: excluding Ukraine.	Ukraine	Russia and Ukraine.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.
Rye:					
Winter .....	335,429	13,729	349,158	136,049	485,207
Spring .....	1,904	2,905	4,809	---	4,809
Total rye .....	337,333	16,634	353,967	136,049	490,016
Wheat:					
Winter .....	49,367	388	49,755	42,343	92,099
Spring .....	39,430	44,971	84,401	27,278	111,679
Total wheat .....	88,797	45,359	134,156	69,621	203,778
Barley .....	43,343	4,459	47,802	68,267	116,069
Oats .....	234,243	36,094	270,337	85,327	355,664
Buckwheat .....	16,028	1,346	17,374	22,755	40,130
Millet .....	58,845	12,546	71,391	33,789	105,180
Maize .....	30,329	25	30,354	37,098	67,452
Potatoes .....	479,883	21,855	501,738	215,239	716,977

Source: Bulletin Central Statistical Bureau, No. 72, February 23, 1923, page 27,50.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE, 1922 AND 1923.

Region	Area			
	1922	1923	Increase	Ratio of 1923 to 1922
	1,000 acres:	1,000 acres:	1,000 acres:	Per cent
Consuming .....	25,021	26,473	1,458	106
Producing .....	50,811	62,309	11,498	123
Southeast .....	10,032	12,670	2,638	126
Total European Russia...	85,864	101,458	15,594	118
Kirghiz .....	4,946	5,035	89	102
Siberia .....	8,364	10,067	1,704	120
Total Asiatic Russia ...	13,310	15,102	1,793	113
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine .....	99,174	116,560	17,387	117
Ukraine .....	39,731	45,053	5,322	113
Russia and Ukraine .....	138,905	161,613	22,709	116
Region	Production			
	1922	1923	Increase + Decrease-	Ratio of 1923 to 1922
	Million lbs:	Million lbs:	Million lbs:	Per cent
Consuming .....	17,551	16,142	-1,408	92
Producing .....	32,429	31,129	-1,300	96
Southeast .....	8,631	8,125	-506	94
Total European Russia ...	58,611	55,396	-3,214	95
Kirghiz .....	2,347	1,445	-903	61
Siberia .....	5,597	5,200	-397	93
Total Asiatic Russia ...	7,944	6,645	-1,300	84
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine .....	66,555	62,041	-4,514	93
Ukraine .....	34,199	37,521	+3,323	110
Russia and Ukraine .....	100,754	99,562	-1,192	99

Source: Economic Life, October 2, 1923, page 3.

Oct. 31, 1923.

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YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND POTATOES IN RUSSIA, 1921  
AND 1922.

Regions.	Rye.		Wheat.		Barley.
	Winter.	Spring.	Winter.	Spring.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
European Russia:					
1921 .....	6.5	6.6	5.0	3.2	8.9
1922 .....	11.4	11.5	14.3	8.5	14.7
Asiatic Russia:					
1921 .....	9.4	9.1	4.1	7.0	8.4
1922 .....	12.4	10.9	14.0	9.3	11.8
Total Russia, exclusive of					
Ukraine:					
1921 .....	6.7	8.6	5.1	4.9	8.9
1922 .....	11.5	11.0	14.3	8.9	14.3
Ukraine:					
1921 .....	14.5	--	7.7	4.3	6.8
1922 .....	16.6	--	11.6	12.1	20.2
Russia and Ukraine:					
1921 .....	8.1	8.6	6.4	4.7	7.5
1922 .....	12.7	11.1	13.0	9.5	17.3
Regions.	Oats.	Buck- wheat.	Millet.	Maize	Potatoes.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
European Russia:					
1921 .....	12.4	6.5	5.2	13.5	114.3
1922 .....	21.3	8.3	7.4	17.1	124.3
Asiatic Russia:					
1921 .....	17.4	8.9	8.4	--	93.1
1922 .....	21.2	10.3	8.2	3.2	114.3
Total Russia, exclusive of					
Ukraine:					
1921 .....	13.3	6.7	5.6	13.6	113.2
1922 .....	21.3	8.4	7.5	17.0	123.8
Ukraine:					
1921 .....	21.8	13.6	13.4	15.0	154.1
1922 .....	31.0	12.6	12.4	13.3	159.1
Russia and Ukraine:					
1921 .....	14.5	10.0	7.2	14.3	125.5
1922 .....	23.1	10.4	8.6	14.8	132.7

Source: Central Statistical Bureau, Bulletin No. 72, February 23, 1923, page 6.

## SUPPLIES COLLECTED BY THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMMISSARIAT DURING SEASONS 1920-21 AND 1921-22 AND UP TO JANUARY 1, 1923.

Products,	1920-21	1921-22.	August 1 to Dec. 31 1923.
	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.
Grass seed .....	-----	-----	13,831
Flax and Hemp .....	69,553	50,955	6,753
Vegetables .....	473,403	211,440	1,697
Dried fruit .....	21,126	3,178	7,150
Honey .....	5,236	1,950	35
Bacon .....	30,696	25,604	1,451
Fish .....	-----	-----	181
Wool .....	21,993	22,679	144
	1,000 Number.	1,000 Number.	1,000 Number.
Eggs .....	167,105	167,820	26
Hides .....	14,309	3,390	108

Source: Bulletin of the Central Statistical Bureau, No. 73, of April 1, 1923, page 41.

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FLAX IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE DURING 1922.

Region.	Acreage.	Production.	
		Seed.	Fibre.
	Acres.	Pounds	Pounds.
European Russia .....	1,635,000	6,281,000	330,309,000
Asiatic Russia .....	290,000	1,532,000	51,392,000
Ukraine .....	227,000	1,585,000	49,186,000
Russia and Ukraine .....	a 2,160,000	9,398,000	b 491,387,000

a. Of this area 1,774,000 acres were grown for fibre.

b. In addition to this amount 111,300,000 pounds of fibre were produced on small areas near peasants' homes in villages. No estimate of the area cultivated in this manner is available.

Source: Bulletin of Central Statistical Bureau, Moscow, May 31, 1923.

## EUROPEAN RUSSIA, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1894-1915.

	Wheat		Rye	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres:	1,000 bushels:	1,000 acres:	1,000 bushels:
Average:				
1895-1899 .....	42,140	365,960	68,370	752,917
1900-1904 .....	50,870	506,380	71,648	879,029
1905-1909 .....	56,650	551,531	70,570	751,432
1910-1914 .....	62,370	636,278	69,747	872,445
1894 .....	39,711	355,286	68,301	726,224
1895 .....	38,872	376,787	67,720	777,215
1896 .....	41,635	365,048	69,643	767,413
1897 .....	42,406	286,248	68,005	625,454
1898 .....	42,481	408,092	67,650	714,064
1899 .....	45,305	393,623	68,831	880,437
1900 .....	47,503	395,766	71,294	903,926
1901 .....	49,575	401,534	71,503	738,908
1902 .....	50,699	560,614	71,685	894,443
1903 .....	52,227	551,730	72,373	879,885
1904 .....	54,344	622,257	71,324	977,982
1905 .....	56,929	568,276	70,407	708,693
1906 .....	58,581	450,965	72,554	638,676
1907 .....	54,945	437,774	71,603	774,192
1908 .....	55,785	439,162	68,693	758,683
1909 .....	57,010	711,478	69,591	877,165
1910 .....	62,597	699,412	68,814	843,703
1911 .....	63,719	447,038	70,857	742,364
1912 .....	61,882	623,761	70,796	1,010,987
1913 .....	62,069	837,797	71,882	971,960
1914 .....	61,583	573,384	66,407	793,094
1915 .....	46,859	529,931	60,094	880,037

Source: Russia- Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques.

## ASIATIC RUSSIA, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1894 - 1915.

	Wheat		Rye	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
Average:				
1895-1899...	4,179	49,930	2,511	24,645
1900-1904...	4,758	42,891	2,414	23,864
1905-1909...	10,781	113,309	2,898	31,238
1910-1914...	18,041	175,056	4,417	37,237
1894 a.....	1,891	36,850	1,707	18,704
1895 b.....	3,561	36,555	2,647	17,616
1896 .....	4,234	47,456	2,615	22,148
1897 c.....	4,327	53,922	2,488	28,827
1898 .....	4,537	51,197	2,424	23,436
1899 .....	4,437	60,522	2,383	31,196
1900 .....	4,810	27,228	2,200	16,207
1901 .....	4,731	26,248	2,268	16,019
1902 .....	4,413	46,756	2,249	24,577
1903 .....	4,994	69,729	2,584	32,059
1904 .....	4,843	44,495	2,768	30,457
1905 .....	5,280	68,011	2,420	28,750
1906 d.....	9,172	92,516	2,563	28,929
1907 .....	11,830	132,796	3,359	40,893
1908 .....	12,651	138,536	3,092	31,414
1909 .....	14,673	134,687	3,058	26,457
1910 .....	14,962	136,830	2,902	31,432
1911 .....	16,340	116,447	3,157	26,286
1912 .....	17,441	177,736	3,325	39,850
1913 .....	20,527	189,865	4,101	39,356
1914 .....	21,936	254,384	8,603	43,579
1915 .....	20,686	173,479	3,502	29,830

a Two Governments of Siberia only.

b Incomplete.

c Excludes Black Sea Provinces.

d Excludes Eastern Siberia.

Source: Russia - Recueil de Données Statistiques et Economiques.

WHEAT AND RYE: NET EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA,  
CALENDAR YEARS 1883 TO 1916.

YEAR	WHEAT	RYE
	Bushels	Bushels
1883 -	85,062,000	47,257,000
1884 -	70,680,000	49,332,000
1885 -	96,073,000	55,746,000
1886 -	57,598,000	46,675,000
1887 -	84,445,000	54,721,000
1888 -	132,296,000	74,289,000
1889 -	117,641,000	52,190,000
	:	:
1890 -	112,418,000	52,483,000
1891 -	109,252,000	46,296,000
1892 -	51,226,000	12,289,000
1893 -	96,677,000	25,603,000
1894 -	126,351,000	56,892,000
1895 -	146,219,000	65,099,000
1896 -	135,200,000	55,534,000
1897 -	131,390,000	52,616,000
1898 -	110,295,000	47,415,000
1899 -	67,542,000	45,375,000
	:	:
1900 -	73,957,000	70,823,000
1901 -	86,468,000	62,997,000
1902 -	114,412,000	74,231,000
1903 -	157,258,000	64,769,000
1904 -	172,334,000	51,124,000
1905 -	161,441,000	45,126,000
1906 -	136,812,000	42,119,000
1907 -	84,372,000	33,149,000
1908 -	47,893,000	18,371,000
1909 -	188,969,000	26,670,000
	:	:
1910 -	124,213,000	28,065,000
1911 -	142,874,000	40,766,000
1912 -	97,532,000	22,304,000
1913 -	125,625,000	25,401,000
1914 -	89,514,000	14,845,000
1915 -	3,506,000	13,330,000
1916 -	15,113,000	12,315,000
	:	:

SOURCE: 1883 to 1895 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 47 and 48, 1906 to 1916 Report of Foreign Trade of Russia over European and Asiatic Frontiers (Annual).

NOTE: Includes wheat flour and rye flour.

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